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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/996,007	11/28/2001	Satoru Maeda	450101-03636	2639
20999 7590 03/06/2008 FROMMER LAWRENCE & HAUG 745 FIFTH AVENUE- 10TH FL. NEW YORK, NY 10151			EXAMINER PARRY, CHRISTOPHER L	
			ART UNIT 2623	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/996,007

Applicant(s)

MAEDA ET AL.

Examiner

Chris Parry

Art Unit

2623

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 January 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,5-10 and 15-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3, 5-10, and 15-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/ are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 24 January 2008 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3, 5-10, and 15-19 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 5, 6, 9, 10, and 15-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

5. Claim 5 recites the limitation "said selecting means" in lines 1–2 of the 5th ¶ of claim 5. The claim recites a selection step but does not recite a selecting means. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claims 6, 9, 10, 15, 18, and 19 are rejected for the same reason as claim 5 above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1, 3, 5, and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ellis et al. "Ellis" (USPN 6,898,762) [of record] in view of Jeffers et al. "Jeffers" (USPN 5,036,537).

Regarding Claim 1, Ellis discloses an information processing apparatus (22 – figure 2a) comprising:

acquisition means (28 – figure 3) for acquiring data of an electronic program guide (Col. 7, lines 50-55; Col. 11, lines 3-13);

electronic program guide display controlling means (42 – figure 4) for controlling the display of said electronic program guide based on data of said electronic program guide acquired by said acquisition means (Col. 9, lines 18-23 & 40-46);

selection means (46 – figure 4) for selecting a preset program based on said electronic program guide controlled as to display by said electronic program guide display controlling means (Col. 9, lines 56-66; Col. 10, lines 40-50; Col. 11, lines 19-25).

However, Ellis fails to disclose verifying means for verifying whether a program selected is receivable and wherein the verifying means verifies the program selected by the user is receivable based on the broadcast territory, and output information controlling means for controlling the information output.

In an analogous art, Jeffers discloses an information processing apparatus (receiver unit – figure 6) comprising: verifying means (22 – figure 6) for verifying whether or not said program selected by said selecting means (16 – figure 6) is a program of a channel that is receivable (Col. 12, lines 11-54; Col. 7, lines 30-57). Jeffers teaches microcontroller verifies whether a channel selected is receivable by comparing the received blackout tier indication assigned to the selected program to the blackout tier indication stored in memory 24.

Jeffers further discloses wherein the verifying whether or not said program selected by said selecting means is a program of a channel that is receivable (Col. 12, lines 11-54; Col. 7, lines 30-57), comprises checking whether the selected channel is already set as a channel of reception (i.e., the program's authorization code matches the authorization code stored in memory 24; [Col. 9, lines 15-26; Col. 10, lines 40-46; and Col. 12, lines 11-54]) and then comparing a user set territory of residence (i.e., designation code stored in memory 24) to a broadcast territory where the user is residing (i.e., designation code associated with the received channel) (Col. 7, lines 30-

58), and then verifying whether or not the selected channel is receivable based on the checking and comparing steps (Col. 10, lines 22-39; and Col. 12, lines 43-54). Jeffers teaches based on received messages associated with a program, such as a sports program, microcontroller 22 or "verifying means" compares the designation code or "broadcast territory" with the designation code or "user set territory" stored in memory 24 to first determine if the channel is set as a channel of reception and then compares the received blackout tier indication assigned to the selected channel to the blackout tier indication stored in memory 24. For example, in figure 1, tier S₄ comprises sports programming, however the programming on tier S₄ has been blacked out of the geographic area in which the subscriber unit is situated and therefore the decoder will not permit display of tier S₄ (Col. 8, lines 44-52).

Jeffers teaches output information controlling means (30 – figure 6) for controlling the information output for having the viewer recognize that, if the program selected by said selection means is verified as not being a program of a channel that is receivable, said program is not receivable (Col. 11, line 62 to Col. 12, line 54). Jeffers teaches if it is indicated that the program is to be displayed, video processing circuit 30 outputs the video to video control circuit 32 shown in figure 6, otherwise the signal is blacked out.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ellis to include verifying means for verifying whether a program selected is receivable and wherein the verifying means verifies the program selected by the user is receivable based on the broadcast territory, and output information controlling means for controlling the information output as taught by Jeffers

for the benefit of restricting the user's reception of certain programs and enabling dynamic channel authorizations.

As for Claim 3, Ellis and Jeffers disclose, in particular Ellis teaches wherein said output information controlling means displays a background picture if the program selected by said selection means is not receivable (Col. 10, lines 50-56 [Knudson – figure 27; ¶ 132]).

Regarding Claims 5 and 6, Ellis discloses an information processing method and recording medium having recorded therein a computer-readable program, comprising: an acquisition step of acquiring data of an electronic program guide (Col. 7, lines 50-55; Col. 11, lines 3-13).

Ellis further discloses an electronic program guide display controlling step of controlling the display of said electronic program guide based on data of said electronic program guide acquired by processing in said acquisition step (Col. 9, lines 18-23 & 40-46).

Ellis teaches a selection step of selecting a preset program based on said electronic program guide controlled as to-display by processing in said electronic program guide display controlling step (Col. 9, lines 56-66; Col. 10, lines 40-50; Col. 11, lines 19-25).

However, Ellis fails to disclose verifying means for verifying whether a program selected is receivable and wherein the verifying means verifies the program selected by

the user is receivable based on the broadcast territory, and output information controlling means for controlling the information output.

In an analogous art, Jeffers discloses an information processing method and recording medium comprising: a verifying step for verifying whether or not said program selected by said selecting means is a program of a channel that is receivable (Col. 12, lines 11-54; Col. 7, lines 30-57). Jeffers teaches microcontroller verifies whether a channel selected is receivable by comparing the received blackout tier indication assigned to the selected program to the blackout tier indication stored in memory 24.

Jeffers teaches wherein the verifying whether or not said program selected by said selecting means is a program of a channel that is receivable (Col. 12, lines 11-54; Col. 7, lines 30-57), comprises checking whether the selected channel is already set as a channel of reception (i.e., the program's authorization code matches the authorization code stored in memory 24; [Col. 9, lines 15-26; Col. 10, lines 40-46; and Col. 12, lines 11-54]) and then comparing a user set territory of residence (i.e., designation code stored in memory 24) to a broadcast territory where the user is residing (i.e., designation code associated with the received channel) (Col. 7, lines 30-58), and then verifying whether or not the selected channel is receivable based on the checking and comparing steps (Col. 10, lines 22-39; and Col. 12, lines 43-54). Jeffers teaches based on received messages associated with a program, such as a sports program, microcontroller 22 or "verifying means" compares the designation code or "broadcast territory" with the designation code or "user set territory" stored in memory 24 to first determine if the channel is set as a channel of reception and then compares the

received blackout tier indication assigned to the selected channel to the blackout tier indication stored in memory 24. For example, in figure 1, tier S₄ comprises sports programming, however the programming on tier S₄ has been blacked out of the geographic area in which the subscriber unit is situated and therefore the decoder will not permit display of tier S₄ (Col. 8, lines 44-52).

Jeffers teaches an output information controlling step of controlling the information output for having the viewer recognize that, if the program selected by processing in said selection step is verified as not being a program of a channel that is receivable, said program is not receivable (Col. 11, line 62 to Col. 12, line 54). Jeffers teaches if it is indicated that the program is to be displayed, video processing circuit 30 outputs the video to video control circuit 32 shown in figure 6, otherwise the signal is blacked out.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ellis to include verifying means for verifying whether a program selected is receivable and wherein the verifying means verifies the program selected by the user is receivable based on the broadcast territory, and output information controlling means for controlling the information output as taught by Jeffers for the benefit of restricting the user's reception of certain programs and enabling dynamic channel authorizations.

8. Claims 7-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klosterman (USPN 6,072,983) [of record] in view of Jeffers.

Regarding Claim 7, Klosterman discloses an information processing apparatus (figure 1B) comprising:

acquisition means (20 –figure 1B) for acquiring data of an electronic program guide (Col. 5, lines 5-30);

first retrieval means (28 – figure 1B) for retrieving a program aired within a preset time as from the current time, based on the electronic program guide data acquired by said acquisition means (Col. 4, lines 55-65);

second retrieval means (36 - figure 1A) for retrieving the program aired at the current time, from the electronic program guide data acquired by said acquisition means (Col. 8, lines 26-43);

selection means (20 – figure 1B) for selecting one of retrieval by said first retrieval means and retrieval by said second retrieval means (Col. 8, lines 44-60);

electronic program guide display controlling means (20 – figure 1B) for controlling the display of said electronic program guide based on retrieved results by said first retrieval means (Col. 7, lines 5-9 & 43-48).

Klosterman however fails to disclose wherein the selection means verifies that the program selected by user may be received in the broadcast territory. In an analogous art, Jeffers discloses an information processing apparatus (figure 6) comprising: wherein the selection means verifies whether or not said program selected by said selecting means is a program of a channel that is receivable (Col. 12, lines 11-

54; Col. 7, lines 30-57), by checking whether the selected channel is already set as a channel of reception (i.e., the program's authorization code matches the authorization code stored in memory 24; [Col. 9, lines 15-26; Col. 10, lines 40-46; and Col. 12, lines 11-54]) and then comparing a user set territory of residence (i.e., designation code stored in memory 24) to a broadcast territory where the user is residing (i.e., designation code associated with the received channel) (Col. 7, lines 30-58), and then verifying whether or not the selected channel is receivable based on the checking and comparing steps (Col. 10, lines 22-39; and Col. 12, lines 43-54). Jeffers teaches based on received messages associated with a program, such as a sports program, microcontroller 22 or "verifying means" compares the designation code or "broadcast territory" with the designation code or "user set territory" stored in memory 24 to first determine if the channel is set as a channel of reception and then compares the received blackout tier indication assigned to the selected channel to the blackout tier indication stored in memory 24. For example, in figure 1, tier S₄ comprises sports programming, however the programming on tier S₄ has been blacked out of the geographic area in which the subscriber unit is situated and therefore the decoder will not permit display of tier S₄ (Col. 8, lines 44-52).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Klosterman to include selection means to verify the program selected by a user is receivable based on the broadcast territory as taught by Jeffers for the benefit of restricting the user's reception of certain programs and enabling dynamic channel authorizations.

As for Claim 8, Klosterman and Jeffers disclose, in particular Klosterman teaches designating means (32 – figure 1B) for designating a program to be received (scroll on screen cursor using remote to a desired show) based on said electronic program guide controlled as to display (after selecting desired show, strike the “enter” key) by said electronic program guide display controlling means (Col. 8, lines 5-11 & 25-32).

Regarding Claims 9 and 10, Klosterman discloses an information processing method and recording medium having recorded thereon a computer-readable program, comprising:

- an acquisition step for acquiring data of an electronic program guide (Col. 5, lines 5-30)

- a first retrieval step of retrieving a program aired within a preset time as from the current time, based on the electronic program guide data acquired by processing in said acquisition means (Col. 4, lines 55-65)

- a second retrieval step of retrieving the program aired at the current time, from the electronic program guide data acquired by processing in said acquisition step (Col. 8, lines 26-43)

- a selection step of selecting one of retrieval by processing in said first retrieval step and retrieval by processing in said second retrieval step (Col. 8, lines 44-60).

an electronic program guide display controlling step for controlling the display of said electronic program guide based on retrieved results by processing in said first retrieval step (Col. 7, lines 5-9 & 43-48).

Klosterman however fails to disclose wherein the selection step verifies that the program selected by user may be received in the broadcast territory. In an analogous art, Jeffers discloses an information processing method and recording medium comprising: wherein the selection step verifies whether or not said program selected by said selecting means is a program of a channel that is receivable (Col. 12, lines 11-54; Col. 7, lines 30-57), by checking whether the selected channel is already set as a channel of reception (i.e., the program's authorization code matches the authorization code stored in memory 24; [Col. 9, lines 15-26; Col. 10, lines 40-46; and Col. 12, lines 11-54]) and then comparing a user set territory of residence (i.e., designation code stored in memory 24) to a broadcast territory where the user is residing (i.e., designation code associated with the received channel) (Col. 7, lines 30-58), and then verifying whether or not the selected channel is receivable based on the checking and comparing steps (Col. 10, lines 22-39; and Col. 12, lines 43-54). Jeffers teaches based on received messages associated with a program, such as a sports program, microcontroller 22 or "verifying means" compares the designation code or "broadcast territory" with the designation code or "user set territory" stored in memory 24 to first determine if the channel is set as a channel of reception and then compares the received blackout tier indication assigned to the selected channel to the blackout tier indication stored in memory 24. For example, in figure 1, tier S₄ comprises sports

programming, however the programming on tier S₄ has been blacked out of the geographic area in which the subscriber unit is situated and therefore the decoder will not permit display of tier S₄ (Col. 8, lines 44-52).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Klosterman to include a selection step to verify the program selected by a user is receivable based on the broadcast territory as taught by Jeffers for the benefit of restricting the user's reception of certain programs and enabling dynamic channel authorizations.

9. Claims 15, 16, 18, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klosterman et al. "Klosterman" (USPN 5,940,073) [of record] in view of Jeffers.

Regarding Claim 15, Klosterman discloses an information processing apparatus (118 – figure 1) comprising: web information acquisition means for acquiring data of the web information (Col. 4, lines 45-67; Col. 9, lines 19-30).

Klosterman further discloses program information acquisition (138 – figure 1) means for acquiring data of the program information being television broadcast (Col. 4, lines 37-67).

Klosterman teaches information display controlling means for controlling simultaneous display (figure 6d) of said web information (680 – figure 6d) and the program information (688 – figure 6d) based on the data of the web information acquired by said web information acquisition means and the data of the program

information acquired by said program information acquisition means (figure 6d) (Col. 9, lines 35-67).

Klosterman further teaches changing means for changing said program information to be acquired, in a state in which said web information and the program information are displayed simultaneously (Col. 9, lines 54-67).

Klosterman however fails to disclose wherein the acquisition verifies that the program selected by user may be received in the broadcast territory.

In an analogous art, Jeffers discloses an information processing apparatus (figure 6) comprising: wherein the acquisition means (decoder B – figure 6) verifies whether or not said program selected by said selecting means is a program of a channel that is receivable (Col. 12, lines 11-54; Col. 7, lines 30-57), by checking whether the selected channel is already set as a channel of reception (i.e., the program's authorization code matches the authorization code stored in memory 24; [Col. 9, lines 15-26; Col. 10, lines 40-46; and Col. 12, lines 11-54]) and then comparing a user set territory of residence (i.e., designation code stored in memory 24) to a broadcast territory where the user is residing (i.e., designation code associated with the received channel) (Col. 7, lines 30-58), and then verifying whether or not the selected channel is receivable based on the checking and comparing steps (Col. 10, lines 22-39; and Col. 12, lines 43-54). Jeffers teaches based on received messages associated with a program, such as a sports program, microcontroller 22 or “verifying means” compares the designation code or “broadcast territory” with the designation code or “user set territory” stored in memory 24 to first determine if the channel is set as a channel of

reception and then compares the received blackout tier indication assigned to the selected channel to the blackout tier indication stored in memory 24. For example, in figure 1, tier S₄ comprises sports programming, however the programming on tier S₄ has been blacked out of the geographic area in which the subscriber unit is situated and therefore the decoder will not permit display of tier S₄ (Col. 8, lines 44-52).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Klosterman to include an acquisition means to verify a program selected by a user is receivable based on the broadcast territory as taught by Jeffers for the benefit of restricting the user's reception of certain programs and enabling dynamic channel authorizations.

As for Claim 16, Klosterman and Jeffers disclose, in particular Klosterman teaches wherein said changing means changes a broadcasting channel being received as said program information (Col. 10, lines 9-14).

Regarding Claims 18 and 19, Klosterman discloses an information processing method and recording medium having recorded thereon a computer-readable program, comprising: a web information acquisition step for acquiring data of the web information (Col. 4, lines 45-67; Col. 9, lines 19-30).

Klosterman further discloses a program information acquisition (138 – figure 1) step for acquiring data of the program information being television broadcast (Col. 4, lines 37-67).

Klosterman teaches an information display controlling step for controlling simultaneous display (figure 6d) of said web information (680 – figure 6d) and the program information (688 – figure 6d) based on the data of the web information acquired by said web information acquisition step and the data of the program information acquired by said program information acquisition step (figure 6d) (Col. 9, lines 35-67).

Klosterman further teaches a changing step for changing said program information to be acquired, in a state in which said web information and the program information are displayed simultaneously (Col. 9, lines 54-67).

Klosterman however fails to disclose wherein the acquisition verifies that the program selected by user may be received in the broadcast territory. In an analogous art, Jeffers discloses an information processing method and recording medium comprising: wherein the program acquisition step verifies whether or not said program selected by said selecting means is a program of a channel that is receivable (Col. 12, lines 11-54; Col. 7, lines 30-57), by checking whether the selected channel is already set as a channel of reception (i.e., the program's authorization code matches the authorization code stored in memory 24; [Col. 9, lines 15-26; Col. 10, lines 40-46; and Col. 12, lines 11-54]) and then comparing a user set territory of residence (i.e., designation code stored in memory 24) to a broadcast territory where the user is residing (i.e., designation code associated with the received channel) (Col. 7, lines 30-58), and then verifying whether or not the selected channel is receivable based on the checking and comparing steps (Col. 10, lines 22-39; and Col. 12, lines 43-54). Jeffers

teaches based on received messages associated with a program, such as a sports program, microcontroller 22 or "verifying means" compares the designation code or "broadcast territory" with the designation code or "user set territory" stored in memory 24 to first determine if the channel is set as a channel of reception and then compares the received blackout tier indication assigned to the selected channel to the blackout tier indication stored in memory 24. For example, in figure 1, tier S₄ comprises sports programming, however the programming on tier S₄ has been blacked out of the geographic area in which the subscriber unit is situated and therefore the decoder will not permit display of tier S₄ (Col. 8, lines 44-52).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Klosterman to include a program acquisition step to verify a program selected by a user is receivable based on the broadcast territory as taught by Jeffers for the benefit of restricting the user's reception of certain programs and enabling dynamic channel authorizations.

10. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klosterman in view of Jeffers as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of Klosterman "Klosterman '983" (USPN 6,072,983) [of record].

As for Claim 17, Klosterman and Jeffers fail to disclose the information processing apparatus according to claim 15 wherein said changing means erases a broadcasting channel being received as said program information.

In an analogous art, Klosterman '983 teaches wherein said changing means erases a broadcasting channel being received as said program information (Col. 7, lines 25-34). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Klosterman and Jeffers to include changing means erases a broadcasting channel being received as said program information as taught by Klosterman '983 for the benefit of removing duplicate channel listings from the electronic program guide so as to provide a more consolidated guide for the user.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chris Parry whose telephone number is (571) 272-8328. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM EST to 4:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Grant can be reached on (571) 272-7294. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Application/Control Number:
09/996,007
Art Unit: 2623

Page 19

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Chris Parry
Examiner
Art Unit 2623

/CP/



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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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